LIFE CERTIFICATION STANDARDS
PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY SECTORS

LIFE-BR-CS-3.2-English

Version 3.2 - English

(MAY/2018)

OBJECTIVE

Based on LIFE Premises, define the Principles, criteria and indicators that seek to incorporate the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the good business practices of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

APPLICATION

This document applies to organizations in diagnostic phase, preparation for LIFE Certification and formal audit processes, as well as to other parties interested in the LIFE Methodology.

For organizations certified in previous LIFE Certifications, this document will become effective ninety days after its publication date. For other organizations/producers, this document automatically applies from the publication date.

APPROVAL

Document approved by the LIFE Institute Board of Directors.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

LIFE Certification, regulated by LIFE Standards, emerged from the need to emphasize the close relationship between the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, maintenance of quality of life, human well-being, and the sustainability of any organization.

Practices for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, in the scope of the LIFE Certification, are understood as actions that contribute to the maintenance of natural heritage, its ecosystems and native species, and that must be carried out by organizations in a manner consistent to their negative impacts on natural resources.

Any organization is dependent on biodiversity resources, regardless of its sector or activity size. However, both sector and size, influence the quantity and severity of organization's negative impacts on biodiversity, having to be compensated proportionality.

Thus, the LIFE Certification Methodology used for assessing organizations considers a mixed approach, comprised by both a qualitative and a quantitative phase.

The **qualitative approach** is based on the Certification Standards, their Principles and Criteria herein presented, and refers to the requirements of organizational management related to biodiversity.

The **quantitative approach** is applied in parallel to the assessment of these Standards and it sets the minimum performance to be achieved in conservation actions, and the different alternatives for the organization to be certified to provide evidences of this performance. Their application is detailed in the documents LIFE-BR-TG01 and LIFE-BR-TG02.

This document applies to industry, services, and the primary sector (farming areas: agriculture, forestry, animal production, and aquaculture), whereas it does not apply to extractivism.

2. INTERPRETATION AND DOCUMENT USE

This document presents the Principles, Criteria, indicators, and verifiers of LIFE Certification, as follows:

- **Principle**: a fundamental issue underlying the concepts of LIFE Certification according to its Premises;
- **Criterion**: description of a procedure to comply with a Principle;
- **Indicator**: information related to the compliance of a Criterion;
- **Verifier**: examples of records of the compliance of an indicator.

The numbering of this document conforms to the following hierarchy: Principles, Criteria, indicators, and verifiers, in the following format: Pn.Cn.in.vn, wherein "n" refers to the sequential number (P1.C1.i1.v1: Principle 1, Criterion 1, indicator 1, verifier 1).

All indicators highlighted in the boxes are essential and their compliance is mandatory (LIFE-IN-MP02).

The Premises of LIFE Certification (LIFE-IN-CP) result in **8 Principles**, namely:

- **Principle 1**: Common, but differentiated responsibility;
- **Principle 2**: Compliance with legislation, agreements, treaties, and international programs;
- **Principle 3**: Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as an additionality action;
- **Principle 4**: Interaction among biodiversity, ecosystem services, human welfare, and business;

- **Principle 5**: Priority and complementarity between environmental management and compensation for the negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- **Principle 6**: Science and traditional knowledge;
- **Principle 7**: Sharing of benefits derived from access to genetic resources from biodiversity and/or associated traditional knowledge;
- **Principle 8**: Monitoring and continuous improvement.

Even if the term "biodiversity" appears by itself in documents related to LIFE Methodology, it must always be interpreted as "biodiversity and ecosystem services". This is because ecosystem services depend on the maintenance of the function of ecosystems, part of the LIFE Directive of Conservation (Maintenance of the composition, structure, and function of ecosystems). Thus, from this version, the term ecosystem services begins to be emphasized, since it is a result[1] of the maintenance of ecosystem functions.

Compliance with LIFE Standards is subjected to compliance with all Principles, Criteria, and indicators that are applicable to the audited organization, wherein compliance with a minimum of 70% on Year Zero of the Certification is permitted, as long as 100% of essential indicators are met. For Year 1, compliance with 100% of all applicable indicators is mandatory.

A Principle is considered fulfilled when all Criteria applicable to the organization are met.

A Criterion is considered fulfilled when the applicable indicators are met.

Application of the document for the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors:

[1] An ecosystem function displaying the possibility/potential to be used for human purposes begins to be considered as an ecosystem service (Hueting et al., 1997).

Whenever the term “organization” is used by itself, the item applies only to companies and industrial or corporate enterprises, from any sector.

When the term “productive unit” and/or “producer” is used, the item is applicable to the primary sector.

Exclusive Criteria, indicators, or verifiers for one or more sectors appear flagged:
p – exclusive for the primary sector
s – exclusive for the secondary sector
t – exclusive for the tertiary sector
p s – applicable to the primary and secondary sectors
s t – applicable to the secondary and tertiary sectors
p s t – applicable to the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors
Criteria, indicators, or verifiers not flagged this way are applicable to all sectors.

When a criterion is exclusive, either applicable or not applicable to a particular sector, all its indicators and verifiers are exclusive as well.

When an indicator is exclusive, either applicable or not applicable to a particular sector, all its verifiers are exclusive as well.

Exclusivity or applicability should not be interpreted as mandatory applicability. An item can be exclusive or applicable to a particular sector, but not applicable to the assessed unit.

2. PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA, AND INDICATORS

PRINCIPLE 1 - COMMON, BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITY

The organization or producer must commit itself to act effectively in biodiversity conservation, common responsibility of all parties, regardless of individuals or legal entities, private or public, in its direct or indirect use.

P1.C1

Biodiversity conservation is an integral part of the commitments and interests of the organization or productive unit.

P1.C1.i1 - Environmental Policy or Term of Commitment[2], implemented and disclosed, considering biodiversity conservation as a key component of environmental management.

P1.C1.i2 – The organization or producer demonstrates clear commitments with actions for biodiversity conservation.

P1.C1.i2.v1 - The organization includes the biodiversity theme in environmental management programs, objectives, and goals. s t

P1.C1.i2.v2 - The producer demonstrates interest and commitment in biodiversity conservation in its productive unit(s). p

P1.C1.i3 - Information or disclosure to stakeholders about the commitment to actions for biodiversity conservation.

P1.C1.i4 - The collaborators of the organization or productive unit are aware of the commitment undertaken and the procedures by which they can contribute to it.

P1.C1.i4.v1 – Interviews with collaborators demonstrate their knowledge about the procedures to be adopted to enforce the commitment to biodiversity conservation.

[2] The choice between Environmental Policy and Term of Commitment must be consistent with the size, intensity, and scale of operations.

P1.C2

The organization or producer acts responsibly with its suppliers of goods and services and customers[3] to avoid promoting, supporting, or financing actions that contribute to biodiversity loss[4].

P1.C2.i1 – The organization or producer must have a list with the identification of its direct suppliers.

P1.C2.i2 – The organization or producer identifies the risks to biodiversity of its direct suppliers and sets minimum criteria for their approval.

P1.C2.i3 – The organization or producer assesses and classifies its direct suppliers, periodically, with regard to their biodiversity performance.

P1.C2.i4 – The organization or producer presents a purchasing policy stating its commitments towards the supply chain.

P1.C2.i5 – Financial sector organizations must present a Sustainability Policy directed to their customers, including biodiversity and ecosystem services.

PRINCIPLE 2 - COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION, AGREEMENTS, TREATIES, AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

The organization or productive unit, regardless of its nature, size, or sector, as well as organizations and/or outsourced professionals who provide services to them, must comply

[3] The requirement relative to customers, both for criterion and indicators, refers only to the case of organizations of the financial sector.

[4] Check details in the document LIFE-IN-RD003 - Supplier Assessment.

with the current legislation applicable to their activities, in addition to respecting the International Treaties and Agreements signed by the country where they operate.

P2.C1

The organization or producer must provide evidence of compliance with legislation, Agreements, and International Treaties, as well as other commitments relevant to its enterprise/property[5] and to the executing units of all activities in which the enterprise has co-responsibility.

P2.C1.i1 - Licenses for functioning, implementation, operation, production, extraction, or water handling, collection, and treatment.

P2.C1.i2 - Proof of compliance with legal pending issues.

P2.C1.i3 - Proof of fiscal and tax legality.

P2.C1.i4 - Proof of labor legality.

P2.C1.i5 – Authorizations for collection of biodiversity material for monitoring and research.

P2.C1.i6 – Records of legal formalization and legal compliance by potential organizations contracted to perform conservation actions.

5 Processes to regularize pending legal issues will be assessed under the "Terms of Adjustment of Conduct" (TAC) and/or similar documents and their compliance.

P2.C1.i7 - Proof of knowledge, record, and assessment of developments of international Agreements and Treaties regarding biodiversity conservation, applicable to the organization[6].

P2.C1.i8 - Legal conformity regarding access to genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and benefit sharing.

P2.C1.i9 – Commitment to the basic principles of animal welfare recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health [7].

P2.C1.i10 – Proof of legality of the organization's operations and compliance with health standards applicable to the activity.

P2.C1.i11 – Proof of the organization's legitimacy about its land use and ownership rights.

P2.C1.i12 – Compliance with legislation relative to the application of pesticides and other inputs (fertilizers, vaccines, etc.) used in production. p

PRINCIPLE 3 - CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AS AN ADDITIONALITY ACTION

The organization or producer must: identify, carry out or support, and monitor actions for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, beyond those required by legislation.

[6] LIFE-BR-RD005.

[7] Ensure conditions that avoid hunger, thirst, and malnutrition; ensure conditions that avoid fear and anguish; ensure conditions that avoid discomfort; ensure conditions that avoid pain, injuries and diseases and ensure conditions that enable the expression of normal behavior standards (World Organization for Animal Health).

P3.C1

The organization or producer must provide evidence that biodiversity conservation actions, scored for LIFE Certification, are not the result of legal requirements.

P3.C1.i1 – Action Plan for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (APBE)[8], containing: list of projects and actions carried out and/or supported for the conservation (actions referring to management plans, area management, strategic partnerships, etc.); their time limits and duration, as well as their relation to legal compliance and legal pending issues, when applicable.

P3.C1.i1.v1 - Records regarding conservation actions performed, management plans of protected areas, strategic conservation partnerships and projects, legal fulfillment, and legal dependences, among others[9].

P3.C1.i1.v2 – Information regarding the negotiation or acceptance of obligations beyond legal requirements with public agencies, with the appropriate supporting documents.

P3.C2

Enterprises[10] involving the conversion/removal of well-preserved natural areas; intact natural ecosystems; ecosystems in primary or in advanced stages of recovery, after July 2009, will only be certifiable providing:

[8] As specified in the Technical Guide LIFE 02 (LIFE-BR-TG02).
[9] See evidences and content for verification of biodiversity conservation actions in LIFE-BR-TG02.
[10] They are considered as “enterprises”, in P3.C2 and in P3.C3, both installations in phase of implementation and the expansion of already implemented installations.

- The removed area is not classified as High Conservation Value[11] (HCV);
- The converted/removed area is compensated by protected areas of indirect use, in the same ecoregion, not bound to licensing requirements, with an area at least three times larger and limited to a minimum of 200 hectares.

P3.C3

Enterprises involving conversion/removal of altered natural areas, either at an early or mid-stage of recovery, after July 2009 and over 50 hectares, will only be certifiable providing:

- The area is not due to HCV conversions;
- The converted/removed area is compensated with a protected area of indirect use at least two times larger, in the same ecoregion, not bound to licensing requirements and limited to a minimum of 200 hectares; or
- The converted/removed area is compensated by the recovery/restoration of an area at least four times larger, in the same ecoregion, not bound to licensing requirements, limited to a minimum of 400 hectares.

P3.C4

The organization or productive unit must provide evidence of efforts to recognize and preserve priority areas for biodiversity conservation in its activity limits and areas of influence.

[11] The definition of High Conservation Value (HCV) was introduced by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) - version 4.0, with formalization of the interpretation developed in 2003 by Proforest. The General Guide for the identification of these areas can be accessed at: https://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/cg-identification-sep-2014-portuguese

P3.C4.i1 - The organization or producer identifies and provides evidence of conservation strategies for protected areas and other priority areas for biodiversity in its activity limits and areas of influence.

P3.C4.i1.v1 - The organization identifies protected areas, including those from the Ramsar list, in its activity limits and areas of influence, and provides evidence of their protection.

P3.C4.i1.v2 - The organization identifies and protects Key-Areas for Biodiversity Conservation[12] in its activity limits and areas of influence.

P3.C4.i2 - The organization or producer identifies and provides evidence of conservation strategies for High Conservation Value areas in its activity limits and area of influence.

PRINCIPLE 4 - INTERACTION AMONG BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, HUMAN WELL-BEING, AND BUSINESS

The organization or producer must act considering that conservation and responsible management of biodiversity and ecosystem services are always associated with human well-being, individual and collective, and the sustainability of the organization.

P4.C1

The organization or producer recognizes and transmits to its employees information on the importance of the relationship, direct or indirect, among conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and human well-being on all levels.

[12] Key-Areas for Conservation (Key Biodiversity Areas - KBA):
https://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/iucnmed/iucn_med_programme/species/key_biodiversity_areas/.
Example of a tool to identify and assess risks and opportunities in KBAs:
IBAT - https://www.ibatforbusiness.org/data_behind_ibat

P4.C1.i1 - The organization or producer implements an environment education program or actions for the internal public, including third parties, which addresses interactions among biodiversity, conservation, quality of life, and human welfare.

P4.C1.i2 - It is considered, in actions of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, scored for LIFE Certification, the well-being of the local communities involved and the respect towards their culture, avoiding conflicts among the interests of the organization or productive unit and the community.

P4.C1.i2.v1 - Policy and/or relationship practices with local communities, with the purpose of identifying and considering the interests of these communities in their conservation actions.

P4.C1.i2.v2 – The interests of local communities are considered in the planning and management processes of rural properties.

P4.C1.i2.v3 - Open and transparent dialog channel with local communities.

P4.C2

The organization or producer recognizes and identifies the impact and dependence relationships, direct or indirect, among its operations and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

P4.C2.i1 - The organization presents a flow chart (or similar information) of operations, identifying, for each process, production line, product and/or activity, the positive and negative, direct or indirect, interactions with biodiversity and ecosystem services, making reference to impact and/or dependence relationships.

P4.C2.i1.v1 - Flow chart identifying the operations' points of influence over stock and carbon flows, local water availability, etc.

P4.C2.i2 – The production methods at the rural productive unit take into account the carrying capacity of the ecosystem. p

P4.C2.i2.v1 – Scientific information and/or technical data on the maintenance of soil productivity. p

P4.C2.i2.v2 - Quantity of animals per hectare and justification of the local carrying capacity. p

PRINCIPLE 5 - PRIORITY AND COMPLEMENTARY BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPENSATION FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO BIODIVESITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

The organization or producer must respect the following hierarchy regarding the management of negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services: first, avoid the generation of impacts, minimize unavoidable environmental impacts, recover damages caused by the impacts carried out and then compensate those residual impacts.

P5.C1

The organization or producer must present a survey of negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services arising from its operations, including those carried out by partners or service providers in its physical area of activity or management.

P5.C1.i1 - Updated array or list of aspects and negative impacts on biodiversity, considering its classification per order of significance[13], consistent with the Policy or Term of Commitment, consistent with the scale, intensity, and risk of the activities and, whenever possible, with the actions provided for in APBE[14].

P5.C1.i2 - Survey of the negative impacts on biodiversity for the development of new products, processes, or technologies.

P5.C2

The organization or productive unit must provide evidences of operational procedures and/or means of guidance and control for significant environmental aspects, consistent with the scale, intensity, and risks of the activities.

P5.C2.i1 - Emergency plan for handling environmental disasters. p s

P5.C2.i2 - Collaborator training for the prevention of negative impacts.

P5.C2.i3 - Practices for preventing and minimizing impacts on biodiversity, water resources, soil, and air. p s

P5.C2.i3.v1 – Operational procedures regarding significant impacts identified by the organization.

P5.C2.i3.v2 – Plan for fire prevention, identification, and fighting.

[13] Rural producers may submit only the list of impacts. Larger organizations must necessarily present an Array of Aspects and Impacts on Biodiversity.

[14] See P3.C1.i1.

P5.C2.i3.v3 - Safe application of pesticides, aiming at the preservation of human health and the environment. p

P5.C2.i3.v4 - Proper storage and disposal of hazardous waste.

P5.C2.i3.v5 - Containment of runoffs and spills of chemicals and other products. p s

P5.C2.i3.v6 - Proper disposal of industrial, domestic, agricultural, and animal production waste. p s

P5.C2.i3.v7 - Proper transport and disposal of dead animals, whether by sanitary slaughter or not. p

P5.C3

The organization or productive unit must provide quantitative information on environmental aspects: water consumption, energy use, waste generation, greenhouse gas emission, and footprint.

P5.C3.i1 - Quantitative record of environmental aspects in the previous year according to the technical specifications set forth by the LIFE Institute: water consumption, energy use, waste generation, greenhouse gas emission, and footprint, as specified by LIFE methodology[15].

P5.C4

The organization or productive unit must provide evidence of practices and/or present action programs/plans to minimize impacts and recover environmental liabilities, consistent with the

[15] LIFE-BR-TG01

scale, intensity, and risks of the activities.

P5.C4.i1 - Recovery program implemented for degraded areas.

P5.C4.i1.v1 - Plan or record of soil recovery in areas with severe erosion, salinization and/or desertification in areas under the responsibility of the organization.

P5.C4.i1.v2 - Plan or record of forest restoration.

P5.C4.i1.v3 - Actions to combat silting, as well as desilting of bodies of water.

P5.C4.i2 - Actions for the enrichment and densification of natural areas consider criteria such as: origin of genetic material, species diversity, and restoration methods.

P5.C4.i3 - Proper disposal of industrial, domestic, forest, maintenance, infrastructure (roads, construction), agricultural, and animal production waste.

P5.C4.i3.v1 - Physical locations in the organization defined, identified, and controlled for disposal.

P5.C4.i3.v2 – Assessment, authorization, and control of companies for receiving waste.

P5.C4.i4 - Implementation of good management practices of water resources. p s

P5.C4.i4.v1 - Mapping watercourses and springs.

P5.C4.i4.v2 - Protection of watercourses.

P5. C4.i4.v3 - Treatment or proper disposal of effluents and waste from the production process.

P5. C4.i4.v4 - Plan for the rational use of water.

P5.C4.i5 - Mitigation of damages in areas with groundwater contamination due to the use of pesticides and other inputs (fertilizers, vaccines, etc.) used in production. p

P5.C4.i6 - Adoption of soil conservation practices. p

P5.C4.i6.v1 - Direct planting.

P5.C4.i6.v2 - Contour lines or terracing.

P5.C4.i6.v3 - Road density control.

P5.C4.i6.v4 - Choice of machinery and equipment using soil conservation criteria.

P5.C4.i6.v5 - Containment basins and other techniques for the maintenance of roads and soil conservation.

P5.C4.i6.v6 - Implementation and maintenance of natural vegetation barriers for forming windbreakers.

P5.C4.i6.v7 - Matching herd size to area size.

P5.C4.i6.v8 - Herd rotation and strategic water distribution.

P5.C5

The organization or producer must stimulate changes in practices and production processes, as well as implement new practices aiming at contributing to biodiversity conservation.

P5.C5.i1 - Records that provide evidence of the eco-efficiency of production processes and the environmental technology adopted.

P5.C5.i1.v1 - Evidences of energy, water, and raw material consumption; emissions; and the generation of effluents and water, per unit produced.

P5.C5.i1.v2 - Evidence of replacement of raw material, input, practices, or equipment in order to avoid or reduce the negative impacts on biodiversity.

P5.C5.i1.v3 - Evidence of the amount of pesticides and other inputs (fertilizers, vaccines, etc.) used in production. p

P5.C5.i1.v4 - Productivity rates per livestock area. p

P5.C5.i2 - The organization or producer adopts management techniques within productive areas that ensure the survival, displacement, and reproduction of native species. p

P5.C6

The organization or producer controls and fights fires and does not apply techniques that use fire, except when forced by law or in case of health control, authorized by the environmental agency. p s

P5.C6.i1 - Absence of using fire for the preparation of land, harvest, or post-harvest.

P5.C6.i2 - In the event of the use of fire required by law for health control, the organization or producer presents information that justify its need; and the authorization from the responsible environmental agency.

P5.C6.i3 - Plan implemented for fire control and mitigation.

P5.C6.i3.v1 - Statistics of fire in the properties belonging to the organization with identification of cause.

P5.C6.i3.v2 - Awareness campaigns on the effects of burning and fires.

P5.C6.i3.v3 - Records of employee training and awareness campaigns with the local population, seeking the prevention and the disclosure of contacts for emergencies and complaints, among others.

P5.C6.i3.v4 - Presence of trained fire brigade and minimum equipment for fire control in the industrial and agricultural area.

P5.C7

The organization or producer must control, monitor, and optimize the use of chemicals (pesticides, antibiotics, hormones, fertilizers, and other inputs), in order to reduce or eliminate the impacts on biodiversity and human health. p s t

P5.C7.i1 - Plan for the proper use of chemicals used by the organization, consistent with Policy and other documents from the LIFE Institute related to the topic.

P5.C7.i2 - Integrated Pest Monitoring Program implemented, prioritizing physical and biological control methods. p

P5.C7.i2.v1 - Existence of program or practices for the biological control of pests and cultural practices that minimize the spread of pests, whenever the technique is available.

P5.C7.i2.v2 - The use of pesticides is only carried out when there is a verified need from the monitoring of pests.

P5.C7.i2.v3 - Pastures are diversified, consistent with adaptation characteristics of the region's soil and climate, and the nutritional quality, productivity, resistance, and tolerance to pests and diseases of the selected forage species.

P5.C7.i2.v4 - The use of correctives and fertilizers is done according to the physical and chemical analysis of the soil and technical recommendations.

P5.C8

The organization or producer must develop studies and practices to raise awareness and maintain the characteristics of the native fauna and flora in its property(ies), consistent with the scale, intensity, and risk of the activities.

P5.C8.i1 - The organization or producer maps and identifies remnants of natural areas in its property(ies), stating their general state of conservation. p s t

P5.C8.i2 - The organization or producer has and discloses a general list of the wild fauna and flora that is observed in its property(ies). p s t

P5.C8.i3 - The organization or producer monitors the fauna and flora present in its property, according to a scientifically recognized methodology. p

P5.C8.i4 - The organization or producer is aware of the exotic species with invading potential present in its natural area remnants, their associated risks, and establishes means to avoid biological contamination and/or minimize the risks. p s t

P5.C8.i5 - In the event of production, creation, or growing of exotic species, all necessary precautions are taken so as to avoid breakouts, crossing with native species, and other means of biological contamination. p s t

P5.C9

The organization or producer must plan landscape composition according to the regional context, considering all properties that belong to the scope of the certification.

P5.C9.i1 - Information on properties that provide evidences of landscape planning according to the regional context.

P5.C9.i1.v1 - Maintenance of natural ecosystem coverage beyond the legal requirement.

P5.C9.i1.v2 - Maintenance of connection areas between remnants of the natural ecosystem beyond the legal requirement.

P5.C9.i1.v3 - Maintenance of native vegetation blocks isolated as little as possible in the landscape matrix, inside the property and in relation to the surroundings.

P5.C9.i1.v4 - Map identifying the location of the property in the regional context, including priority and high conservation value (HCV) areas inside and outside the property for the creation of blocks and corridors of native vegetation.

P5.C9.i1.v5 - Monitoring that provide evidence that the fauna is using the corridors.

P5.C9.i1.v6 - Prioritization of conservation of areas in advanced stage.

P5.C9.i1.v7 - Efforts towards the ecological restoration of degraded areas or at an early or mid-stage of succession.

P5.C10

The organization or producer must plan and manage production areas so as to contribute with landscape structure and composition. p s

P5.C10.i1 - Information about planning and execution of production management that provide evidence on landscape planning and the maintenance of biological diversity.

P5.C10.i1.v1 – Definition of a maximum limit of continuous area with the same genetic material.

P5.C10.i1.v2 – Delimitation of maximum limit of continuous clear-cut area.

P5.C10.i1.v3 - Variation in the composition of species and plantation age in crop areas consistent with the scale of production.

P5.C10.i1.v4 - Production areas interspersed with conservation areas or other techniques aiming at functional permeability.

P5.C10.i1.v5 - Delimitation of a maximum area for pasture renewal.

P5.C10.i1.v6 - Management techniques of production or pasture less aggressive to biodiversity.

P5.C10.i1.v7 - Practices such as crop rotation and fallow.

P5.C11

The organization or producer that uses genetically modified organisms must assess, monitor, and manage risks so as to mitigate their impacts. p s

P5.C11.i1 - The risks of using GMO are assessed, monitored, and managed.

P5.C11.i1.v1 - Crossing of genetically modified species and native or wild species.

P5.C11.i1.v2 - Mortality or alteration of living organisms.

P5.C11.i1.v3 - Greater use of chemicals due to resistance.

P5.C11.i1.v4 - Rotation of genetically modified and conventional cultivars.

P5.C11.i2 - The following minimum risk management practices are implemented: corridors with non-GMO material; refuge areas and GMO-free production areas near ecological corridors and other important or strategic conservation areas.

P5.C11.i3 - The identified impacts, arising from the use of GMO, are mitigated.

P5.C11.i4 - All products containing GMO material must be labeled, regardless of the legislation in force.

PRINCIPLE 6 - SCIENCE AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Science[16], considering the contribution of applicable associated traditional knowledge, must support and guide actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

P6.C1

Actions of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are planned, selected, prioritized, and developed considering scientific information and methodologies, as well as applicable associated traditional knowledge.

P6.C1.i1 - Research projects carried out, such as biodiversity conservation actions, follow scientifically recognized and justified methodology, and incorporate associated traditional knowledge, when applicable.

P6.C1.i2 - The organization or producer considers as choice criteria, for its biodiversity conservation actions, both research information and/or associated traditional knowledge about the region where these actions are carried out.

P6.C1.i2.v1 - Data on the main causes of environmental degradation and the loss of local biodiversity, such as fires, floods, hunting and fishing, deforestation ,and their consequences.

P6.C1.i2.v2 - Historical, cultural and/or territorial data of the local community that provide evidence of conservation practices and sustainable use of biodiversity.

[16] It is considered as a scientific result, criterion, or indicator that information recognized by competent bodies, nationally and/or internationally.

P6.C1.i2.v3 - Analysis of scientific data on the biodiversity of the region where conservation actions are carried out.

P6.C1.i3 - The actions carried out or supported for the enrichment or recovery of biodiversity in natural areas include criteria of genetic material origin, species diversity, and scientifically known recovery methods (DARP).

P6.C2

The organization or producer analyses the results of conservation and/or sustainable use of biodiversity using scientifically based official data and/or applicable associated traditional knowledge.

P6.C2.i1 - The results of conservation projects and/or sustainable use of biodiversity are assessed and monitored aiming the fulfillment of their objectives.

P6.C2.i2 – The results of conservation projects and sustainable use of biodiversity are compared with similar projects, of scientific research and associated traditional knowledge, when applicable.

P6.C2.i3 – The results of the analysis of conservation projects and sustainable use of biodiversity are used to review the activities carried out.

P6.C3

The organization or producer shares the information generated by researches and the implementation of effective practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

P6.C3.i1 – Lecturers, reports, publications, educational material, and newsletters available free of charge, in printed or digital medium, in accessible language.

P6.C3.i1.v1 - Events performed or documents disclosed in scientific platforms, schools, and community centers.

P6.C3.i1.v2 - Stakeholders are provided the opportunity of participating in planning and monitoring processes that may have an impact on their interests.

P6.C3.i2 - Access or transfer of knowledge mechanisms resulting from actions and projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

P6.C3.i2.v1 – Evidence of provision of knowledge and access or transfer events to the communities.

PRINCIPLE 7 – SHARING OF BENEFITS DERIVED FROM ACESS TO BIODIVERSITY GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The organization or productive unit must fairly and equitably share the benefits from the access to biodiversity genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with local legislation or, in the absence of specific legislation, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (CBD), regardless of whether the country is a signatory of the Protocol.

P7.C1

The organization or producer must provide evidences of benefit sharing, when applicable and in accordance with this principle.

P7.C1.i1 - Evidences of monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing, according to local legislation or any one of the possibilities listed in the Nagoya Protocol Annex.

P7.C1.i2 - The benefits are passed on through mutual agreements to be promoted between the organization or producer and local communities.

PRINCIPLE 8 - MONITORING AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The organization or producer, considering the sector and the size of its activities, must monitor its negative environmental impacts, as well as its conservation actions, promoting the continuous improvement of its environmental management focused in actions for biodiversity conservation.

P8.C1

The organization or producer demonstrates monitoring and/or improvement actions of the environmental management of its operations that avoid, reduce, recover, and/or minimize its negative environmental impacts.

P8.C1.i1 – The organization or producer presents an annual environmental planning, including objectives, goals, and programs related to the negative environmental impacts of its operations and developed and/or supported conservation actions.

P8.C1.i2 - Monitoring results and indicators, improvements in environmental performance over time, as well as commitment towards continuous improvement.

P8.C1.i2.v1 - Evidence of improvements in the results of the Biodiversity Impact Index (BII).

P8.C1.i3 – Monitoring of the impacts of practices that potentially contaminate water resources, soil, and air, through the performance of applicable analyses for the water, soil, and atmosphere.

P8.C2

The organization or producer provides evidence on the monitoring and/or improvement in the results of actions for biodiversity conservation.

P8.C2.i1 – Action Plan for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (APBE), including objectives and goals of actions carried out and/or supported for biodiversity conservation, consistent with the scale, intensity, and risk of the activities.

P8.C2.i1.v1 – Conservation Result Indicators (CRI) related to actions provided for on APBE[17].

3. GLOSSARY

The terms used in this document are available on the LIFE Glossary.

[17] Available at: http://institutolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Conservacao-PT.pdf